

su. Tomeseumu.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1837.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

STATE ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5. Whig Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, DAVID M. CAME.

FOR SENATORS-CALEDONIA COUNTY. CHARLES DAVIS, SILAS HOUGHTON.

AUGUSTUS YOUNG.

RICHARDSON GRAVES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HENRY F. JANES, JOSHUA THWING.

WILLIAM HEBARD, A. B. W. TENNEY, SIMEON SHORT.

"I then declared, that if the decision of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, I must go into the Presidential chair, THE UNCOMPROMISING OP-PONENT OF EVERY ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF CONGRESS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA, against the wishes of the Slave holding States; and also with a determination equal- the troubled elements and restore confidence among ly decided to resist the slightest interference with the people, and give to the business of the country it in the states where it exists, * * It now only remains to add that NO BILL CON-FLICTING WITH THESE VIEWS CAN RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANC-TION."—Mr Van Buren's Inaugural Address.

TPOne week from to-day, the freemen of this State will be called upon to pass their judgment up on the measures of the present administration, by the exercise of that prerogative which constitutes them such-the elective franchise. It is a privilege which imposes high obligations, and should not be lightly regarded, or ever neglected: it is the distinguishing feature of our republican institutions : a right which makes man a freeman-the deprivation of which would leave him a mere serf.

As freemen, then, every legal voter should consider it not only his privilege, but his bounden duty, to repair to the ballot box-especially at this time, when there is so much to condemn, to correct, and reform, in our Government-and interpose his negative to the corrupt and mad schemes of Martin Van Buren, by voting the Whig Ticket.

The Whigs at the West, who, by unwearied efforts, have overcome their political opponents, and spoken in thunder tones to the corruptionists at Washington, expect Vermont to do her duty, and respond, in a voice equally plain, to their eloquent appeal. Let every whig voter be up and doing.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!

The recent elections in the West have terminated so gloriously for the Whigs, that they cannot but be checred and encouraged to labor with redoubled zeal for the rescue of the constitution. Let these notes of promise of a speedy regeneration of the country from misrule strengthen the hearts of the Whigs in Vermont, and encourage them to contend manfully for a triumph. Let it call them from the hills and vallies to deposite their veto in the ballot box, to the of September.

DIVISION IN THE PARTY.

Every day is developing some new symptom of a division in the ranks of the faithful. The Times and Plaindealer in New York are at swords point with each other -and are frighting like "Kilkenny Cats." The Times favors the project of a Treasury Bank, and the Plaindealer maintains the doctrine of the Loco Focos-opposed to all Banks and monied corporations. The Madisonian, lately established at Washington echoes the opinion of the Times, while the Globe endorses the chimeras of the Plaindealer. The schism is not confiped to these papers; but their discordant sounds are merely the echoes of their several leaders. Benton, Kendall, and Wright are the leaders of the Loco Focos, while Rives, Gov. Campbell, and Tallmade favor the doctrines of the Times and Madisonian, and the Treasury Bank system. And the question, whether the project of a Treasury Bank or the Loco Foco principles shall prevail, will be settled by the success of one of the parties belligerent.

patriots of the Revolution, those who achieved our liberty and can duly appreciate its value, are now members of the Whig Party, and opposed to the corrupt and anti-democratic administration of Martin Van Buren. It would be expected that those who know best the cost of our freedom would be first and foremost to defend and preserve it. The present Whig party are in principle the same as the Whigs of the Revolution. They strive a gainst encroachments of power-so did the Whige of the Revolution. At a late Van Buren 4th of July celebration in Maine, after great efforts to procure the attendance of all Revolutionary soldiers in the region round about, but two only could be found to unite with them; one of whom was a follower of Shays' in his rebellion against government. Can any one doubt which party sustains correct principles, when we find the heroes of '76 GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Old Kentucky has written her name in a blaze of light upon the rolls of political glory. The Whigs in Kentucky have succeeded in elec-

ting an entire delegation opposed to Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding the great amalgamator, R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was his own district.

The returns from Indiana are complete, and presents an undivided phalanx opposed to the administration. Two years ago this State elected an entire Jackson ticket.

Full returns are not received from Tennessed .-Gov. Canuon, whig, leads his opponent about 16,000 votes, which number will probably be increased to

The election in North Carolina has also terminated in a great gain to the Whigs. "The people keep coming."

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

a matter of some doubt which party will be in the ascendency in the next House of Representatives, and renders Mr Speaker Polk's election to the chair a question yet to be determined. Nominally, the Van Buren party have a small majority, provided none of the Southern and Western members have not changed their views in reference to the political measures of the administration; and it is quite probable, that when Congress assembles, there will be found several, who, when elected were of that party, but who have since altered their opinions,-So high-handed and unjustifiable have been some of the late measures of the party in power-so fatal and ruinious have been their results to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country,-it is not unreasonable to conclude that the independence of some of the Western members will lead them to withdraw their support to the author of the evils which have been inflicted upon our constitution, and country. Many of the Van Buren members were elected when the party was flushed with the enthusiasm of victory, and avowed their preference to Mr Van Buren, supposing ter in the Senate. that he would go into the Presidential chair with a determination to pursue a course calculated to calm that fostering protection which was so necessary to its successful prosecution. But, instead of doing this, he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. adding still deeper wounds to a bleeding Constitution; and events have since transpired of so momentous a character, as to induce us to believe that some of these men will be inclined to deviate from the course they originally intended to pursue, and will hereafter oppose the administration.

The following table, compiled from the lates returns shows the state of parties in the next Con-

D	Very covernes		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
	Whigs. V. Buren		Whigs. Jackson.	
Maine	2	6	9 mgs	. Jackson.
N. Hampshire	õ	5	ñ	1 1
Vermont	4	1	5	0
Massachusetts	10	2	10	
Connecticut	0	6	ő	6
New York	10	30	9	31
New Jersey	6	0	ő	6
Pennsylvania	11	17	11	17
Delaware	1	0	1	- 0
Maryland	4	4	4	4
Virginia	6	15	6	15
South Carolina		0	77	9
Georgia	9	7	i	ŝ
Louisiana	2	1	2	ĭ
Mississippi	õ	2	õ	9
Missouri	0	2	Ť	ĩ
Illinois	0	2 3 8	0	3
Ohio	11	8	10	3 9 4
Kentucky	1.3	0	9	4
Indiana	7	o o	0	7
Tennessee	10	3	ő	4
Alabama	3	3 2	3	9
N. Carolina	8	-5	7	6
Arkansas	0	1	0	ĭ

Michigan and Rhode Island are yet to

which states send three representatives.

DECEPTION. Why is it that the Van Buren Press. es in this state withhold the result of the late elecstrides of executive assumption, on the first Tuesday tions from their readers? Why, but to deceive the while one at least, the Vt. Statesman, pretends to give the result in Indiana as being three elected by the Vanites and five by the Whigs, when it cannot be unknown by the editor that the Whigs have carried every member of Congress in the state, and that two years ago the whole delegation were elected as Jackson men.

> RHODE ISLAND. The election of members of Congress in Rhode Island occurs this day. It is very doubtful which party succeeds. There are three sets of candidates in nomination-Whigs, decent Van Buren, and Loco Foco Van Buren. Dutee J. Pearce has been abandoned by some of his party, and among them Gov. Fenner, who has written tic exchanges transacted a letter and caused it to be published, denouncing by it, the result will be Pearce, says he has "made it his principal business to buy others and sell himself," and that he will be defeated by 700 majority.

A new paper, entitled the "Madisonian," has been issued at Washington, favorable to the administration in the main, but opposed to the Loco It is worthy of notice, that most of the surviving Focoism of the Globe. It declares war againt the exclusive metallic currency advocates, and urges the necessity of a reform in the government, which surely implies the existence of corruption.

> The Whigs of Boston fired a salute of one hundred guns on the common, in honor of the triumph- this ; to destroy all banks and have an exclusive ant victory achieved by their patriotic brethren in the recent elections in the West. Preparations are making in Kentucky, and other places, to celebrate an occasion so joyful to every friend to his country.

MY WHIG PRINCIPLES

Banks, a few-Bills equal to gold and silver-Private property of every stockholder to redeem the bills to the last Cent.

Beauty of the Deposite System .- Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, in a recent speech says, that "in the Western and Southwestern States there are twenty-nine ingstof the poor. This is the doctrine of our 'demdeposite banks. On the first of November last their liabilities were \$46,574,362; and their specie \$5,almost to a man, enlisted in the ranks of the Whig 827,966-about 8 to 1!!!!-No wonder the country is in such a flourishing condition !

"FIGURES DON'T LIE."

The bold effrontery which the Van Buren presses exhibit in reference to the increase of Banks and Bank Capital during the last eight years, is only additional evidence of their atter recklessness of truth, and can be met in no better way than by a reference to facts and figures. Notwithstanding in the State election earing; he could not even save their full knowledge to the contrary, they reiterate the charge, that the Whigs have favored the creation of the vast amount of fictitious banking capital, the result of which has been, over issues of bank paper, a spirit of speculation, the stoppage of specie payments, and the loss of fifty millions of the public money, belonging to the people, which was deposited in the Government banks, under the conthe following facts fully prove.

And let it be remembered that the legislatures of capital was created, a majority of the members Jackson men, and were countenanced in their the Government of Mexico, owning at first So decided has been the gain by the Whigs in measures by the national Government. Read these the late elections for members of Congress, that it is facts, and judge of the honesty of the party which profess so much enmity to banks.

The legislature of Maine, which elected Messrs. Shepley and Ruggles to the United States Senate, both Jackson Van Buren men, increased the bank-ing capital of that State from \$2,050,000, to \$3,-

At the same time, New Hampshire increased her banking capital from 1,791,670 to 2,655,000. The Connecticut Legislature, which elected the sapient Niles to the Senate, increased the banking pital of that State from 1,485,177 to \$7,350,569. The Legislature of New York, the strong hold of Jackson Van Burenism, which sends Silas Wright to Congress, enlarged their banking capital from

25,331,460 to \$37,301,460. The banking capital of Alabama was increased from 642,503 to \$6,107,623. The Legislature of this state elected Wm. R. King to the U. S. Senate. The legislature of Missouri, which sustains Thos

H. Benton in the Senate, has created a new bank capital \$5,000,000. The Jackson legislature of Louisiana, enlarged the banking capital of that state from 5,660,900 to \$27,171,145, and last year to \$47,000,000! This state sent A. C. Nicholas to the Senate.

The banking capital of Mississippi has been in creased by the Legislature from 750,000 to \$5,890, 362. This state substituted Walker for Poindex

The legislature of Ohio, which elected Thomas Morris to Congress, added \$5,000,000 to the banking capital of the State.

The Legislature of Tennessee, Jackson's own State, enlarged the banking capital from 737,817 to \$2,890,381 !

JACKSON vs. JACKSON, AND HIS PETS.

Less than one year ago the Great Currency Doctor, Gen. Jackson, extolled to the skies his Pet Bank System, as he had also done in several previous communications to Congress, and declared to the country that, as fiscal agents of the government they were every thing the administration desired in regulating the exchanges and in collecting and disbursing the funds of the government. Not six months had expired before there was a complete explosion of the system, and a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, the pets being the first to suspend and explode, and thereby have defrauded the people to the amount of some forty mill ions of dollars deposited with them by the administration. He now, as an advisor of Mr Van Buren denounces his own experiments, as will be seen by the following extract from his letter to the Globe, which, with an extract from his last message to Congress are placed in juxtaposition for the purpose of illustrating the Quixotic and vacillating notions of one of the greatest humbuggers of the age. From Gen. Jackson's last From Gen. Jackson's let-

message to Congress ter to the editor of the Dec. 6, 1836. Globe dated July 7, 1837 "The history of the "Experience continues to realize the expectations world never recorded such entertained as to the ca-base treachery and perfipacity of the State Banks dy as has been committed to perform the duties of by the deposite banks afiscal agents for the Gov-gainst the government, ernment, at the time of and purely with the view the removal of the depos-ites. It was alleged by the Barings, and by the the advocates of the Bank suspension of specie payof the U. States, that the ments, degrade, embar State Banks, whatever rass and RUIN, IF THEY might be the regulations COULD, THEIR OWN COUNof the Treasury Depart- TRY, for the selfish views ment, could not make the of making large profits, transfers required by the by throwing out millions Government, or negociate of depreciated paper uppeople? Some make no mention of any elections, the domestic exchanges of on the people iselling their the country. It is now specie at large premiums, WELL ASCERTAINED, that and buying up their own the real domestic exchang paper at discounts of from and its 25 branches, were be indulged in these specat least one third less than ulations for years to come. those of the depositebanks before they resume spefor an equal period of time; cie payments.'

and if a comparison be instituted between the amount of services rendered by these institutions, the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the U.S. Bank, in estimating what they consider the domesstill more favorable to the deposite banks.'

Before the adoption of the Pet System, and the creation of the Pet State Banks by Gen. Jackson through the influence of State Legislatures under his control, the rate of domestic exchanges was I and 2 per cent. but since then it has been from 4 to 14 per cent.

THE LEVELLING SYSTEM.

This is the favorite doctrine of a portion of the Van Buren party, and many an honest republican does not fully understand its tendency. It is simply metallic currency: this appears very fair and safe at first view, but what would be the result? It would be nothing more nor less, than that debts contracted under the present currency must be paid in specie; and it would require twice the amount of property to pay a debt contracted under the paper currency that it now does; hence, all creditors would have their money doubled, at the expense of their debtors. Is this Democracy? It is exactly calculated to build up the rich on the honest earn

FOR THE CALEDONIAN. UNION OF TEXAS WITH THE U. STATES.

Mr. Chadwick :- At the Whig State Convention at Montpelier, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

" Resolved, That the Idelegation in Congress, from this State be requested to oppose any attempt that may be made to annex Texas to the United

Critical as is the situation of the country in relation to the currency, and the state of businessalarming as are the strides of Executive power, and of Executive usus pations, upon the rights of the people, there exists not, Mr. Editor, a subject so momentous, so ominous of the fate of the union, as that which stands at the head of this article. The trol of the friends of the administration. That the political history of Texas, and the present econocharge is false, slanderously false, unjust and wicked, my of its Government, are revolting to every friend of humanity.

A band of feckless adventurers- daring, unprin these States were, when this vast amount of bank cipled renegades from the United States, take possession of this fertile, but uninhabited, province of allegiance to that Government. Finding the soil eminently adapted to the growing of cotton, and the laws of Mexico prohibiting the introduction of slavery, these desperadoes find occasion to quarrel with the government, and under the specious pretence that their rights are invaded by a tyrannical operation of its laws, they revolt from their allegiance, and declare themselves independent. A sanguinnary campaign ensues, and the United States are visited with agents, and the Slave-holding Press is enlisted in animated appeals to the American public for aid in sustaining the liberty of Texas against the tyranny of Santa Anna. Fortuitous circumstances combine in placing in their power the Mexican tion of Slaves, EXCEPT FROM THE UNITED STATES. Negociations are opened for admission as an integral part of the United States. Our Government hastily acknowledges the independence of Texasan important preliminary to their being recognized as a party in such a negociation. A correspondence Texas and the United States Government, as also with the Slaveholding States. The subject is discussed in the newspapers and in public conventions at the South, and plans are matured for bringing the subject formally before Congress at the approaching

And now for the operation of this splendid scheme. The territory of Texas is sufficient for at least four States. At no distant day the balance of at prices which would secure a profit to the slavegrowers and slave-dealers of the Atlantic States. would be entailed upon us in its worst features, beyond the remotest probability of removing it.

Nor let it be supposed that the present administration are not deeply interested in this plot. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Van Buren should deem it necessary in order to secure the support of the South, to pledge himself to "oppose any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia," and not pledge himself equally strong to favor this darling measure of the South?

Sir, the times are ominous of evil. The approachng session of Congress will be far the most impor ant of any since the adoption of the Constitution.

An important principle was yielded in favor of Slavery, at the session of Congress in 1819-20 .-Missouri applied for admission to the Union. A stormy debate ensued, turning principally upon the admission of rejection of Slavery. Permission was however given to the people of Missouri to form a Constitution admitting Slavery under certain restrictions. It was justly contended at this time that while by the Constitution Congress was prohibited states, they did possess the power of prohibiting it in the territories belonging to the United States, and of dictating the condition on which [these territories should be admitted to the Union. In this contest the New England members' stood shoulder to shoulder, manfully contending for the cause of humanity. In the Senate the question was supposed to be safe. But upon the final vote two of the New England Senators, Messrs. John Holmes, of Maine, and Wm. A. PALMER of Vermont, recorded es performed through dis 15 to 50 per cent. and their names in the affirmative, and thus, by a macounts by the U. S. Bank now looking forward to jority of one in the Senate, the principle was concetheir names in the affirmative, and thus, by a maprivilege of holding Slaves.

But, sir, the question now pending is not whether the territories belonging to the United States shall be admitted as Slave-holding States,-but whether a Foreign State, whose Constitution now allows not only of Slavery, but of the international Slave trade, shall be annexed to the Union, and whether by this operation the balance of representation in Congress shall be composed of members whose election depends, not upon the number of suffrages at the ballot box, but upon the number of Slaves their constituents may possess. The question now pending is not whether Slavery shall exist in the old States, for this is constitutionally fixed, but whether Congress shall be accessory to the opening of a vast market for the sale of human beings-a market distant from the land of their birth, whence shall be sent husbands and fathers, torn from their wives and children-children wrested from their agonizing parents, and banished forever from their em-

Sir, the picture is too revolting to dwell upon: and pever was there a sentiment in which the Whig Republicans of Vermont will so cordially unite as in the Resolution of the Whig Convention on this subject. Nor can there be too great an effort to speak through the ballot box to our misguidfort to speak through the ballot box to our misguid-ed administration, showing that the freemen of posed to its being abolished in the District of Co-Vermont will never yield their support to men who can trifle with the liberties of any portion of the American People.

One hundred and twenty-four persons struck by ightning. The Breslan Gazette relates that as 124 children with their parents were assembled recently in the church at Bellmansdor, the building was struck by a flash of lightning so intense ocratic' President, who, in his inaugural address, says that nearly all present, including the priest at the the majority shall not rule only as their doings meet altar, fell senseless. Medical assistance was immediately obtained and all were speedily recovered Z. except one girl, 13 years age.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

Mr. Chadwick :- Having briefly shown what the Van Buren party is not, I shall attempt in this number to show what the Whig party is.

This term had its origin in the 17th century, during the reign of Charles II. of England. "Those who supported the King in his high claims, were called Torics, and the advocates of popular rights were called Whigs. About the year 1680, the whigs having gained the ascendency in the House of Commons, "the standing army and the King's Guards were youed by the Commons to be illegal, and that bulwark of personal and national liberty, the habeas corpus act, which provides against arbitrary imprisonment, was passed the same session," as subsequently the Bill of Rights, amidst the violent opposiion of the Tories. Since this period, and during every subsequent reign, the friends of popular rights and the opposers of the encroachments of the crown, upon these rights, have constituted, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, the Whig Party.

"During the Revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called Whigs, and it se who opposed them were called Tories and Royalists."

The King of Great Britain had "refused his assent o laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good." "He had dissolved Representative Houses, for

opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. "He had obstructed the administration of justice

by refusing his assent to laws establishing Judiciary "He had made Judges dependant on his will alone

for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." "He had created a multitude of new offices, and

sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and to eat out their substance.' "He affected to render the military independent

of and superior to the civil power.'

"He had combined with others to subject us to jurisdiction foreign to our constitution."

"He had excited domestic insurrections," and of which, see the Declaration of Independence. The Patriot Whigs of '76 valiantly and success-

fully opposed these encroachments upon their rights and liberties, and under the guidance of Providence. though at the sacrifice of their fortunes and their blood, they established our national independence. The rights they thus dearly bought were held

sacred by their sons; nor did any aspiring despot dare power would be thus secured to the slave-holding pollute them with his unhallowed touch, until the States. The rich and extensive cotton lands of elevation to the Executive office of ANDREW JACK-Texas would open an indefinite market for slaves, son-the man "born to command." The people had too long enjoyed the uninterrupted blessings purchased by their whig ancestors. The President Thus this horrid system of traffic in human flesh professed to see "inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform." The work commenced.

He removed faithful and tried public officers to make place for the favorites of power.

"He refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

He attempted to overawe the Houses of Congress for opposing with manly firmness his invasions upon the rights of the people.'

He attempted to palm upon Congress an Executive Bill, contrary to the provisions and spirit of the

"He made officers dependent upon his will alone

for the tenure of their offices"-And finally, after various attempts to coerce Congress into a participation in hisplans for controlling the currency of the country, he unconstitutionally seized upon the public deposites, and removed them from the place of deposite established by law, and placed them in such Banks of his own selection as would consent to hold them subject to his control.

It was then that the spirit of '76 was roused, and from interfering with the system of Slavery in the old that party who were the "advocates of popular rights," and who were united in their opposition to Executive encroachments upon these rights, simultaneously and with one consent adopted the name of their kindred spirits of the revolution.

During the revolution, the term whig was one of reproach, in the British Army and among the tories. Now, it is used in the Van Buren papers for reproach and ridicule. But sir, as in the revolution the whigs were unmoved by the threats, the flattery, or the ridicule of their enemies so now, those who have the honor to bear their name, will never prove recreant to their principles, but by every constitutional ded that the Territories should beadmutted with the measure, and especially at the ballot box, will they show to the world that they are determined to preserve inviolate the purchase of their Patriot Fathers.

FOR THE CALLDONIAN.

MR. EDITOR,-I am one of those who style them, selves Democrats. Mr. Van Buren calls himself one, and I once thought he was and supported him accordingly. But I cannot do it any longer. He declared himself in his Inaugural address the "inflexible opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding States." I am myself opposed to the continuance of slavery there-therefore cannot vote for the Van Buren candidates, for no proposition appears plainer, than, that by so doing my influence would be in favor of continuing slavery at the Capitol. Mr. Van Buren has declared his sentiments on this subject-and he will no doubt look to the result of the coming election in this State with intense interest, as he will consider the result as indicating an approval or disapproval of his sentiments referred to above.

And will he not judge right? If we vote for the Van Buren candidate shall we not be saying to Mr. Van Buren, we approve of your sentiments on the subject of slavery, your veto threat &c., and to the slave holders of the South continue your system lumbia, over which "Congress has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever?" So it appears to me, Mr. Editor, and I appeal to every consistent friend of universal freedom if the view I have taken is not correct.

Silas H. Jenison will receive my vote for Governor, and Charles Davis and Silas Houghton for Senators, for Caledonia County.

ONCE A VAN BUREN MAN.

Alarge Fleece .- Mr. John Orcut of Cummingtons says the Northampton Gazette, sheared nine pound, four ounces of wool from one sheep, this season after being well washed.